Non-Technical Descriptions

Westmoreland County, Virginia

Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report.

Map Unit: 1A - Ackwater silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ackwater is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 1B - Ackwater silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ackwater is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2 - Bibb and Levy soils

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bibb is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. The land capability classification is 6w. The Virginia soil management group is EE. This soil is hydric.

Levy is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 3 inches thick. The surface layer has a high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is very frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 3 - Bohicket silty clay loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bohicket is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silty clay loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is very frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 4 - Bojac loamy sand

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Bojac is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2s. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 5B - Catpoint loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Catpoint is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loamy sand about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 3s. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6B - Emporia loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Emporia is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 45 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is R. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 7A - Kempsville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kempsville is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 7B - Kempsville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Kempsville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is S. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8 - Leaf silt loam

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Leaf is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is OO. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 9 - Lenoir silt loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lenoir is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is LL. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 10 - Lumbee loam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Lumbee is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 4w. The Virginia soil management group is C. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 11A - Montross silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Montross is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is Q. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11B - Montross silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Montross is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is Q. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 12 - Nansemond fine sandy loam

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Nansemond is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is F. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 13 - Pamunkey fine sandy loam, wet substratum

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pamunkey is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 17 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14 - Pits, sand and gravel

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Pits consist of areas from which gravel and sand have been removed for construction purposes. The excavations are mostly 5 to 15 feet deep.

Map Unit: 15 - Rappahannock muck

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rappahannock is a nearly level, very deep, very poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is muck about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a very high content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The land capability classification is 7w. The Virginia soil management group is PP. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 16B - Rumford fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rumford is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17E - Rumford soils, 15 to 50 percent slopes

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Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rumford is a moderately steep to very steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 18D - Rumford and Tetotum soils, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Rumford is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is DD. This soil is not hydric.

Tetotum is a moderately sloping to moderately steep, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19A - Savannah loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Savannah is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 19 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is W. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19B - Savannah loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Savannah is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 19 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is W. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20A - State fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

State is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 20A - State fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit: 20B - State fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

State is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21A - Suffolk sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21B - Suffolk sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Suffolk is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is T. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22A - Tetotum loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tetotum is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22B - Tetotum loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Tetotum is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 16 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is K. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 23A - Turbeville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Turbeville is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 23B - Turbeville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Turbeville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 23C - Turbeville loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Turbeville is a moderately sloping to strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 14 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
